Lecture on Turkey and Greece-By the Rev

Dr. Baird. The eighth and last of a course of historical leclures was, last Thursday night, March 11, delivered at the Female Acad my, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Baird. The subject was Turkey and Greece. The Speaker commenced by giving a general description of these countries. Both together, he said, were hardly as large as Spain and Portugal, and were yery different in character. Greece, which embraced about 10,000 square miles, is very mountainous, and, Short 10.000 square innes, is very mountainous, and, Sucluding the islands, contains a population of about one million of inhabitants. The climate, like Spain and Italy, is very much affected by the mountains and the waters which surround it; and it was owing to their many excellent harbors that the Greeks became a maritime people. Turkey in Europe presents a more diversified surface. It contains a popu. Sation of about 10,000,000, as near as can be ascertained, about one half of whom are Turks, the remainder Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. The whole Turkish empire is supposed to contain 36,000,000 inhabitants. Of the Greeks, there are, at least, 7,000,000 or 8,000,000, while Greece itself contains only about 1,000,000, including the twelve islands constituting the Ionian republic, which is, at present, in the possession of the British. These islands have their own legislature, and make their own laws while England provides them with a governor. The fortress of Corfu, which is situated on one of them, commands the centre of the Adriatie; Austria (an event which the lecturer thought might take place), they could sombilate the might take place), they could simililate the outsiders of that nation in one month. The Greeks are very anxious to regain those islands, but it is not probable that the British will ever let hem slip out of their possession. The lecturer then entered into a general history of those countries. The Turks, he said, had not improved one particle since they came to Europe; their roads are detestable, and there is not a line of stages, or means of public conveyance, in the country. There are some steamboats, but they belong either to France, England, or Austria. In Greece there are three roads that are televably good, while the others are on an equality with those of Turkey. Neither country can boast of any hotels worthy of the name, at least there were none in 1846, when the lecturer was there. If a person wishes to travel in these countries he must get a horse for himself, one for his attendard, and another for his servant, and another still to carry all the necessary utensils for cooking, and other articles indispensable to comfort. The places of entertainment are called caravansaras. If, on examining the apartments chosen for a night's lodging, they should be found to be infested with certain insects of a suspicious nature, the servant will put you in a bag and lay you on the floor—which is usually of stone—and being thus ensoneed, there is some chance of a tolerable night's repose. Almost any one would be antisfied with travelling in Turkey, by going from Constantine let Adriance be although the speaker could not help admitting that this was no very flattering description of these classical lands. Who the first inhabitants of Greece were, or what part of Asia they came from, is not known. They must have settled thereafter the deluge, about 1,600 years before our Saviour. They became a maritime nation at a very early period, and entered largely into commerce. In the course of time, a great many little kingdoms grew mesone important man, settling in the valleys of Greece, became a chiefain, and his children primes connerce of that nation in one month. The Greeks are very anxious to regain these islands, mans. Their language is the most perfect that the world has ever seen. As to the Turks they arose in Independent Tartary, in the sixth century, and two centuries subsequently embraced the Mahomedan religion. At a later period a portion of these people rot into Asia Minor, and established an empire. Their first Sultan was named Ottman, who governed from 1300 to 1326, when he died, and was succeeded by his son Orean. By that time they had become so powerful that they extended their borders to the Ourdanells. In the reign of the fourth Sultan, Solemon the Magnificent, they entered Europe. He was succeeded by Amurat, and he in turn by his son Bejazzet, who, in his wars with the Chris. He was succeeded by Amurat, and he in turn by his son Bejazzet, who, in his wars with the Christians exercised great cruelty. The only Christian nation that had the courage to oppose the Turks were the Hungarians, who struggled bravely, but in vain, and in 1526 they lost their independence. The Sultans numbered thirty-two in all: but neither Constantinople, (which was conquered in 1453.) nor the empire, had improved much under their administration, although some of them were men of great talent. The city is built almost entirely of wooden houses, and presents a most beautiful view istration, although some of them were men of great talent. The city is built almost entirely of wooden houses, and presents a most beautiful view from a distance. It is, however, a most detestable place when you get into it. The streets are narrow, crocked, dark, and filthy, and the morals of the people are by no means of the highest order. Among the most prominent objects of interest are the palaces of the Sultan and Mosque of St. Sophia. No Europeans (or Franks, as they are called,) live in Constantinople. They reside in Pera, on the opposite side. The Emperor Nichoias of Russia, has built a palace in this city for his embassador, which, for magnificence of construction, eclipses even the principal palace of the Sultan. The Turks sagely suspect that the Emperor of Russia is awaiting the epportunity for taking their country under his own paternal care. They themselves feel that the days of their glory have departed, and the wealthy Turks, anticipating the absorption of their country at no distant period, make provision that when death closes their eartfuly career, their remains may be carried back to Asia, the land of their ancestors. The present Sultan is 32 years of age, tall and slender, and stoops a good deat. His complexion is dark, and eyes black. His dress, with the exception of the fez, (a covering for the head,) is after the European pattern, and consists of a blue cloth surtout, buttoned to the neck, blue pantaloons, boots and spars. He also wears a sword. The old Turks, however, stick to the turban and bag pantaloons. The work of Europeanizing Turkey is progressing in various ways; but whether the reformation has not commenced at too late a day to save them from ultimate national rain remains to be seen. Greece had The work of Europeanizing Turkey is progressing in various ways; but whether the reformation has not commenced at too late a day to save them from ultimate national rain remains to be seen. Greece had been governed by Turkey for four centuries, but a fier a struggle of seven years—commencing in 1821—they succeeded, with the nid of the English and Prench, in throwing off the yoke of their oppressors her are now governed by King Otho, a Bavarian here was another revolution in 1813, when they are flow governed by King Otho, a Bavarian here was another revolution in 1813, when they are granted a constitution. Since then the compy has advanced rapidly in education and agriculture. It is impossible to look at these people without taking an interest in them. They may be ignosant, but are not near so bigoted as the Catholies, be lecturer referred to the missionaries, through hose casseless exertions nearly 400 schools had een established throughout the country. He had ever seen children so anxious to learn—they were the thair ancestors, fond of knowledge. They wanted to know more, and they would know more. He had no doubt the Greeks would rise up to greatness, in the future; but what was to become of the joor Turks the speaker did not pretend to know. In conclusion, the lecturer thanked the audience for their attendance through the course, and announced that this lecture ended the series.

Talk in and about Wall Street. We have an old friend in Wall street, who has known it, lived in it, been rich and poor in it, made money and lost money in it, for about half a century of his life. He dresses in a suit of plain black, with other colors in hat, cravat, &c., to match. His wardrobe for years looks no older-no newer; and, like the wearer, stands up remarkably well against the work of time. If it was not for a large, fine head of very fine white hair, we should deem him much younger. He knows all who have flourished in Wall street, from the days of Burr, Hamilton, and others -In politics, france and literature-to the present time. He has not only fought many financial batthe, amidst many defeats and triumphs, but he has witnessed the death struggles waged between contending forces around him. How he has come out of the fight-whether rich or poor-we do not know; neither do we know that he has any abode beyond

Stock Exchange, about half-past three in the afternoon. Where he and they go to, or come from or how they live when absent, one can no more tell than we can tell where swallows and martins go or whence they come, and how they exist when absent from these latitudes. Nor do people who do business in Wall street care whether a man lives in the moon or comes from the bowles of the earth, or ents snails for breakfast, or fails to eat at all, so that his note is always duly honored and paid up, interest and all, (be the latter a shave of greater or less amount) with never failing punctuality, before the clock hammer of Trinity Church strikes the eminous hour of 3 P. M.

We neither know our friend's age, parentage, birth, business, properly, or any personal matter appertaining to him. Yet we talk together daily. We often find him standing alone, at a corner, cool, quiet and contemplative, when clerks and others are seen running to and fre, in a great hurry, with small books and bits of paper in their hands, giving occasional glauces at the dial face of Trinity Church clock.

As our friend is never busy, never excited, never in a hurry, and always ready to converse, we generally draw his opinion regarding any new development of affairs. When occasionally we have met him in the nook of a broker's office, he has spun Wall street yarns for us, many of which have deeply interested us. Some of these we shall, hereafter, take occasion to give to the public. As our posted and experienced friend in some period of his life held a subordinate judicial appointment, somewhat on a par with that of "a Justice of the Peace and quorum," we shall take the liberty of calling him "Judgo."

We yesterday met the Judge at the corner of Wall and William streets, and looking up at the Merchants's Exchange, remarked that its splendid granite columns in front gave it an imposing appearance.

"Poor property," replied the Judge: "the erection of thet headline, was a survey and the face of the care."

We yesteriay met the Judge at the corner of Wall and William streets, and looking up at the Merchants's Exchange, remarked that its splendid granite columns in front gave it au imposing appearance.

"Poor property," replied the Judge: "the erection of that building was a great mistake. It stands more as a monument of the credit system of 1836, which explosion was a great work of utility. It was planned, contracted for, and built by a scale of prices fixed by the inflation of '36. The explosion overtook it, and a mortgage on it in favor of foreign capitalists became necessary in order to obtain money to pay off debts contracted in building it. It cost near two millions. The mortgage remains unpaid, and unless some compromise can be effected between the foreign bond-holders and the American stockholders, it must be sold under the hammer. The Hon. James G. King, a member of Congress from the Bergen Digit of in New Jersey, is the agent of the bondle. "In Mr. J. G. Pearson is in it as a sort of rent again in manager of the building. Some of the stock does have grumbled at the amount of rent received, about \$75,000 per year, but they are mistaken. Pearson gets about all the building can be made to bring. The offices are not desirable. They are considered too dark and damp, caused by the immense thickness of the walls. The conveniences of the whole building was sacrificed for the sake of the front, and for the rotunda. A better and more profitable edifice could now be erected for half the money. I could never understand why the heavy orders of Grecian architecture, used for temples, should be cumpleyed in modern times for houses of every day business. Each column in front of the Exchange cost from \$4,000 to \$5,000. What use are they? They support a mass of stone above them, and consume a deal of valuable room, and for what! Merely to be looked at. If ever another Exchange is built, it should be composed of iron and glass, which would be uncheckneper, cqually fire proof and durable, and cost a vast deal less money than

zation led at once into active service. The glorious and important part the 1st New York Regiment of Volunteers took in the magnificent campaign in Mexico is well known; how, after nearly three years incessant service of the most gridous and difficult kind, fighting always in the face of overwheining odds, they succeeded in carrying the colors of our State, curiusted to them, into the very capital of the enemy. The mere risk of life and limb was utterly seerned, and their featfully thinned ranks to this day tell a tale that history loves to silently pass by and cover as with the blaze of glory that their deeds have won. Our attention has been called to this fact by the nlarming increase of deaths among the members lately. For example, E company, at Chepultepec, but its captain, Peirson; at Cherubanco, Lieutenant Chandler fell; since then, and within a short time of each other, the two remaining officers, Lieutenants Carter and Henry, all well known and esteemed in this city, have joined the number of their deceased associates. On Wednesday last, the funeral of James McNorton took place, and yesterday that of James Serie, private, of the above company, passed our office, fellowed by the few remaining soldiers that have the strength left to pay these last sad offices to their former comrades. A number more, we are informed, are lying almost at the point of death, and deprived in their lost moments of the comforts of a home and necessary attendance. This is principally owing to the failure of the Legislature to appropriate anything to their use, during the late inclement season. It is a fact worthy of remark, that during fremenths, while the denation made by the last Legislature to them, lasted not one death took place amongst them. It was in scribe for their country that they entailed this suffering upon themselves, and it is incumbent mon the State to now support them. The present session of the State covernment is drawing to a close, and immediate action becomes necesary. Searcely a tenth of the original number

Pairstry Sors or St. Pairstry.—The members of this cid established society will celebrate the auniversary of Ireland's patron, by a dinner, at Freemason's Hall. No. 600 Broadway, to-merrow, the 17th inst. The dinner will be furnished by Mr. John Kerfe, of the Racket Club, and will be placed on the table at half-past five P. M. The Young Friends of Ireland also celebrate the day at the Arcido Rooms. Young Friend Apollo Rooms.

GAMBLING HOUSE BROKES Ur .- On Sunday afternoon. Garmina House Brown Ur.—On Sunday afternoon, the magistrate being informed by several citizens that a gang of individuals were gambling in the basement of No. 32 Mulberry street, in violation of the new gambling inw. dispatched officers Eider-Crosett, and Westlake, for the purpose of arresting the parties. They immediately entered the house, and with the assistance of several officers from the Sixth ward, succeeded in capturing elevent of the gamblers, who were committed to prison for further hearing. They gave their names as J. Phillips, M. Jacobs, J. Isaacs, H. Griffith, Lewis Mass, M. Lute, J. Post, J. Hashfelt, J. Lazarus, L. Lyons, and Morris Jachosky. The gambling implements, consisting of three packs of cards, were use scized.

Account -Yesterday morning about \$o'clock a little

Accident — Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a little boy, about five years of age, was rim over by a carriage in Broome street, near Mott, and had his leg broken. Officer Sharps called immediately for medical aid, after which the little sufferer was sent home to his parents.

Rescure fram Dragwing.—On Sunday, Thomas Lett, an English sallor, while under the effects of liquor, fell off the dock, at the foot of Harrison street. He was however, rescued from drowning by officer Adams, who conveyed him to the Fifth werd station house, where he was properly attended to.

Bitten by a Bon.—On Saturday afternoon, a poor woman named Margaret Barber, residing at No. 23 Cross street, called at Gunter's Hotel, No. 147 Fulton street, for the purpose of begging some cold vinusly, when a large watch dog jumped at her with great ferocity, and seizing her by the face, bit one of her checks entirely through After some difficulty the dog was secured, and the woman conveyed to the City Hospital.

Attender to Constit Science.—On Saturday morning, a female named Margaret McCofferiy, was found lying upon the payement, at the corner of avenue B and Eighth street, laboring under the effects of an overdose of bands number, which she had taken for the purpose of destroying herself. She was taken to the Eleventh ward station house, where medical aid was procured, and from whence she was removed to the hospital.

Strockrater Bersen.—On Thursday afternoon, a young wordan named Mary Simpson eighteen years of age, was

she was removed to the hospital.

Sinckingly Benner —On Thursday afternoon, a young wotson mined Mary Simpson eighteen years of age, was burned in the most dreadful manner. It appears that while engaged in the third story of No. 25 Cortlandt street he had split some oil on her ciothes and after having endeavored to extract it with camphone, she turned to the fire for the purpose of drying her ciothes, which instantly cought fire, and before assistance could be procured, she was shockingly burnt. Medical and was immediately sent for, as were also the services of the hospital physicians who are of opinion that size cannot recover, and will who are of opinion that she cannot recover, probably die in the course of the night.

Wall street. Like a great many habitans of the zircet, he appears with the opening of business, about the countred in the beament of house No. 121 Water street, occupied as a French dining saloen. It was soon extinguished by the creations of the insurance watch, with the after the close of the Second Board of the

The Less of the Clay Medal.

New York, March 15th, 1852.

No. 13 East Fourteenth street.

Dawiel Ullipian, Kaq.: Dear Bir.—The gold medal recently presented by the citizens of New York, the personal and political friends of Henry Clay, to that disting niched statesman, was by him entrusted on Friday last (12th inst.) at Washington, to the care of Miss Lyrch, of New York, to be delivered to you. Miss Lynch and her mother, with my family, left Washington on that day to return to New York, under my protection. At any instance and persuasion, the medal, for greater safety, was piaced in my carpet bag, which contained my writing case and other valuables; and this bag was kept by me personally in the cars, and carried in my own hands at the vacious changes and stopping places on the route, until our arrival in New York, on Saturday, at two o'clock P. M., when it was placed on the hack which was to convey us to our residences. I saw it put on the driver's seat by Mr. Vreeland, the baggage master, and proprietor of the back, by the side of the driver, and it was in that situation, as we believe, when the carriage left the foot of Cortiandt street. (Mr. Vreeland himself being present and directing.) On arriving at No. 45 Ninth street—the residence of Miss Lynch—the bag was missing, and the driver could give no account of it.

Every step was immediately taken to recover it that suggested itself to my mind, and no pains will be spared in presecuting the search.

The committee can easily imagine the watchful care

suggested itself to my minu, and no pains will be spaced in prosecuting the search. The committee can easily imagine the watchful care and solicitude which all my party felt, in common with myself to convey in safety this beautiful medal, and the coafflet of feelings at its sudden disappearance and pos-

The committee can easily imagine the watchful care and solicitude which all my party felt, in common with myself, to convey in safety this beautiful medal, and the castllet of feelings at its sudden disappearance and possible loss.

I indulge a hope that it will be recovered. I can hardly conceive of an American, or man, into whose hands such a breasure might fail, who would not count it his highest privilege and honor to return it to its owner.

While I cannot repreach myself with any want of caremer do I believe any person, with a knowledge of all the facts, would do so—still, the charge, direction, and respensibility of my party rested, of course, upon me.

Ender these circumstances, it is proper that I should commonicate the facts to you, as the organ of the committee, with the expression of my deep regret for the occurrence, and to request that a perfect duplicate of the medal may at once be prepared at my cost, as soon as possible after the loss is finally ascertained, and transmitted to the distinguished statesman, to whom, as a tribute from his many friends and admirers, it must be peculiarly valuable, and the possession of which, at the present time, cannot fall to be a grateful solace in his hours of confinement and reflection.

In the mingled feelings of sorrow and mortification which I have indulged, by reason of this occurrence, it is no small satisfaction that it affords me an opportunity, which I should not otherwise have enjoyed to unite in this worthy memorial to one of the most distinguished men of owe country and age, whose career has been as brilliant as it has been patriotic, and whose life and times will constitute an essential element in the history of our country during its most interesting and forming period, and whose mane and memory, like that of the father of the country, while be cherished as the common inheritance of generations to come. I am dear sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

CHABLES BUTLER.

Police Intelligence.

Another False Pretence Check Man Arrested—Consta

street, where, it seems, he was boarding. The magistrate-committed the accused to prison, to await a further hearing.

A Descent upon Sinday Gamblers.—A posse of Sixth ward policemen, on Sunday afternoon, made a descent upon a basement situated at No. 32 Mulberry street, where the police found a number of Jewish gentlemen around a table, playing cards and gambling for money. The police seized the cards and money, amounting to a dollar and fifty-six cents, which lay on the table, and twelve of the men, whom they took into custody, and conveyed them forthwith before the magistrate, at the Tombs, where they were all committed in default of bail.

Carrying a Slung Shot.—A man named John Geichill, was arrested, on Saturday night, on a charge of having in his possession a slung shot. It seems Getchill was in an affray in James street, on Saturday night, and was seen to have in his possession a slung shot, which he dropped when discovered, and which was picked up by a person present, who made the charge against the prisoner. Justice Osborn committed the accused to prison in default of bail.

Folient Jasault.—Officer Blake of the Sixth ward police, on Saturday night arrested a man named Thomas-

Finient Assault.—Officer Blacke of the Sixth ward police, on Saturday night arrested a man manned Thomas Kellory, charged with violently assaulting Thomas Loftis, inflicting a severe wound on the head. Dr. Simmans was called in to dress the wound, who pronounced it one of one danger. The accused was conveyed before Justice Osbarn, who committed him to prison to answer the charge, in default of last!

Airest of Fenale Pickyckets.—Two women, calling themselves Henrietta Hepburn and Kate Lawis, were arrested by officer Baird, of the Fourth ward, charged with picking the pocket of Miss Charlette Beville, of a purse contaming \$11. The accused partles were conveyed be-

Superior Court—General Term.

Present—thief Justice Oakley, and Hon, Jaciges Sandford. Campbell, Bosworth, and Paice.

Maken 16.—Lucius S. Comstock et., Julia C. and Geo. W. Constock—Appeal from order at the special term. Order at special term affirmed, without costs.

David Device ods. Julia Milliothie—Ordered that the judgment on the report of the referce be affirmed.

Nothan K. Bellord, &c. es. Philip Bureaux and wife—Judgment at the special term affirmed, with costs.

William R. Geolding et., es. Philip Bureaux and wife—Judgment at the special term affirmed, with costs.

William R. Goulding et., Peter W. Bain—Order at special term modified, without costs.

William R. Goulding et., Peter W. Bain—Order at special term modified. Without costs.

William R. Goulding et., Peter W. Bain—Order at special term affirmed with costs.

Allorander McCurdy ets. the Major. &c. of N. V.—Judgment at the special term affirmed with costs.

Julia Biod vs. William McCrea.—Order denying motion for new trial affirmed with \$10 costs.

David K. Dodge. &c. vs. Jeremiah Wilbur. &r.—Decree modified, so as to provide that the costs of both parties shall be taxed, the aggregate of both bills to be equally divided, and each party pay haif the aggregate, if plaintiffs costs exceed the half the aggregate sum, defendants are to pay them the excess.

Calcin E. Hall. Respit vs. John H. Colon. Appl.—It is critered that minutes at last Saturday be smeanded by adding with liberty to appellant to withdraw his denum; or and answer on payment of costs, within twenty days biter laxation and demand of the same.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hou Judge Inner.

Lucius E. Bulkeles, Respit, agast. Eagens Ketches, &c., Jupits.—Motion domical without costs.

Anthony F. Schaed vs. John Physical as were judgment for plaintiff on the first and third grounds of demurrer; and for defendant on the second ground. No costs for or signist Harper.

Thomas F. Foungs and others, vs. William Story and Rufus Story.—Complaint dismissed so far as it seeks to set aside assignment.

eviction is shown, and if what plaintiff so claiming was an existion. The covenant of warranty was broken before the lands were conveyed to her.

Allonso P. Smita vs. Robert H. Golson.—Judgment for the defendant.

Smith Elm vs. Thomas H. Beal and John M. Lowerr.—Judgment, that deed from Beals to Lowerre of the Voscy street lot, was fraudulent as against Beals's creditors, and same set aside as to plaintiff. Also, that assignment from Beal to Lowerre was fraudulent as against creditors. Receiver to be appointed, and Lowerre to account for the runts of Vescy street lots, and for assigned property, loss the distursements and actual payments to creditors, and for payment to plaintiff of debt and costs.

U. S. Commissioner's Office,

U. S. Commissioner's Office,
Before John W. Nelson, Esq.
Manen T2—Charge of Larceny on the High Som—The
Taited States vs. George Stafford.—It appeared by the
critisence addinged by Mr. Ridgeway on the part of the
prescrition that William B. Ware was supercarge of the
brig Samnew on her verage from New York to the River
Gambia, can the African const. and Stafford, who is a native African, belonged to the brig scompany; that the
Seamew, on her return, put into Hermuda in distress,
Mr. W. B. Ware having died a few days previously; and
at Bermuda the accounts kept by him were overhauled
by his brother, Encola R. Ware, owner of the vessel, when
it appeared that an item of nineteen ounces of virgin gold,
worth \$375, entered at Bathurst, in Africa, the second
day of December, 1851, was nowhere to be found among
decembed a effects; and atrong suspicions of guit resting
upon Stafford, as search warrant was issued, which resulted in the recovery of aimset ten onness of the missing splited in the recovery of almost two mores of the missing gold, part of it from a pawnbroker with whom Stafford had left it in pledge, and other parts from among his ef-fects, and from persons to whom he had given some of it away. Opon the above statement of facts the accused was committed for trial

VERY LATE FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Affairs in Nicaragua—Meeting of the Citizens of San Juan—Advices from Costa Rica. We have received, by the Daniel Webster, which sailed from San Juan de Nicaragua on the 6th inst., our correspondence from that place, and files of the Gaceta—the official journal of Costa Rica—to the

21st inst. There is no news of importance from the republic of Costa Rica; the intelligence from Nicaragua is embraced in the following despatches and reports:-

Our Nicaragua Correspondence.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTH, March 3, 1852. Accident and Death of Mr. Stoddard, of New Bed-ford-The Mosquito Flag at San Juan-Public Meeting-Demand for an Act of Incorporation-Washington's Birth-day-The Nicaraguan Government-Death of Purser Asimun, of the United States Navy. A man by the name of Bella J. Stoddard, of

New Bedford, Massachusetts, a through passen-ger to California by the steamship Prometheus, on her last voyage, was drowned off the steamer John M. Clayton, Capt. James Woods, on the river San Juan, near the mouth of the river Seraforgin. The body was recovered on the next succeeding trip of the Clayton, February 21st, and buried ashore, near the old fort. There were nine dollars in cash found with the body, which was appropriated to defray the expenses of interment. Will you be kind enough to advertise the friends of the deceased, that by application at the office of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, No. 74 Broadway, they will receive the value of the through ticket which was found with the body.

The sight of the flag of Mosquitia flying from the staff in the Plaza de Victoria, of this town, having

become very obnoxious to the citizens, they, acting with the advice of Commander Greene, of the United States sloop of war Decatur, now lying here, held a public convention on the evening of the 28th ult., for the purpose of discussing the propriety of sending a delegation to the Nicaraguan government, praying rom her certain corporate privileges; and, after much discussion—all on one side, however—they passed resolutions to the effect, that inasmuch as the re-establishment of Nicaragua in the territorial possession of this port was apparently inevitable, it passed resolutions to the effect, that inasmach as the re-establishment of Nicaragua in the territorial possession of this port was apparently inevitable, it was wise and proper to obtain from her, if possible, an act of incorporation for this city, which would secure to us an independence from Nicaraguan laws and customs, and many privileges which we should not possess, if Nicaragua should regain the control of the port without such an effort on our part. A delegation of fifteen of our citizens were appointed to proceed forthwith in the company's steamboats, which were placed at our disposal, to the "capital," and demand an independent charter, or obtain all she would grant to us in the way of rights and immunities. I question, however, whether Nicaragua will yield anything to us; for her spies are constantly about, and they, no doubt, are informed of the progress of events at the North, and of the intervention of the government of the United States in her behalf; and if she is going to have the town whether or no, why she'll do as she pleases. But one thing is very certain, that if we had not been assured of the interference of the American man of war, an "independent flag" would have received in the concessions, if she does not behave herself with regard to us, i. e., obey us, upon a very slight pretext will her officials be requested to depart from mong us with very little ceremony, for we are not much inder of Nicaragua bunting than of Anglo Mosquitin's flag. It is but a matter of diplomacy, or, in other words, of over-reaching, for us to gain these concessions, if possible; and, if we are successful, we shall be truly republican although in Nicaragua. We propose to confirm all individual titles to lands for which a sufficient consideration has been paid; but those who have received any part of the lands within our boundary, for services rendered the Musquito government, must look out; and already, certain fortunate personages of this latter class have began to quake, and are offering to sell their hads at

tended by many of the officers of the differen

tended by many of the officers of the different vessels of war in the harbor—the freemasons, and the citizens generally. The deceased was a brother of the Hon, George Ashman, of Massachusetts.

Negotiation and compromise have quelled the late insubordination in the interior. Since the last skirmish, everything-has been quiet. Don Fruto Chamorro, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is styled the "Webster," of Nicaragon ; he is de facto President of the State; a man of great snavity of manners and much experience in politics. The actual President, Sefter Pineda, is a very good sort of a man, but not much force of character—a lawyer by profession, but not much of a politician.

H. L. S.

Meeting of the Citizens of San Juan de Nica-A meeting of the citizens of San Juan de Nicara-gua, was held at the American Hotel, on the evening of February 28, 1852, in pursuance of the following

of February 28, 1852, in pursuance of the following notice:—

PURILL MICKING.

A meeting of the citizens of San Juan de Nicaragun will be held at the American Hotel, this evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of applying to the government of Nicaragua for certain corporate privileges.

Savenday, February 28, 1852

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Benjamin Mooney, who nominated Mr. William H. De Forest as chairman of the meeting. On the motion being put to the meeting it was carried manimously, and Mr. De Forest accordingly took the chair. Mr. Benjamin Mooney was then elected vice president, and Mr. William E. Gerring and Dr. R. W. Mackay secretaries, and Mr. J. V. Peres interpreter.

The atecting being organized, the Chairman briefly explained the objects of the meeting to be to endeavor to obtain a government for this town, that would be satisfactory to its citizens, and afford that protection to person and property to which all are altice entitled; and called on the citizens assembled to come forward and give their views and sontiments on the subject, that all may know the grievances we labor under, and what rights and privileges we desire to obtain.

Mr. W. P. Kingland beautiful on a puble and levathy.

Mr. W. P. Kinkland then, in an able and lengthy speech, stated his views. He objected to the present government of this town, and unged the necessity of obtaining a more stable, permanent, just and legal government, and contended it was the duty and interest of the citizens of Nan Juan to appeal to the rightful owner of the territory, viz. the State of Nicaragon, requesting from her a charter of incorporation, giving and granting to them such privileges, land and power as may enable them to establish a government of law and order satisfactory to the citizens of San Juan, and protecting the persons and property of all within its jurisdiction. Mr. Kirkland contended that the present so called authorities of this town was a temporary government, that they themselves were in doubt and uncertainty who and what they were, and how to act; that they derived their power and authority from the King of Mosquito, an individual recognized and protected by England, but having no existence or authority accorded or acknowledged by other nations, and whose claim over this territory, and existence as a king, was even now a matter of negotiation between the governments of the United States and England. While these matters are in doubt and uncertainty, we find ourselves without a government, and without protection alike in our persons and our property, and it is our duty and our interest to go to head quarters—the rightful owner of the soil—the State of Nicaragous, and demand from her a charter of incorporation, so that we can form a government in which our interests are represented, and by which our persons and our property will be protected. Mr. Kirkland's views and remarks were coincided in by the meeting with acclamation, and he retired with great applause.

The following resolution was then moved and

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The following resolution was then moved and seconded:—
Resolved, That the chairmen appoint a committee of three persons to draft resolutions expressing the views and sentiments of the meeting, and report such resolutions to the meeting.

The resolution was adopted, and the chair appointed Mr. Gelston, W. P. Kirkland, and Mr. Chas. Wendall. During the recess occasioned by the retiring of the committee to draft resolutions, Mr. J. V. Peres addressed the meeting in Spanish, calling on all to express their views and sentiments fully and freely, and vote according to their knowledge and judgment, yea and may, to the resolutions which would be presented.

The committee of three then appeared and reported the following resolutions:—
Resolved. That, whereas we, the cliticens of San Juan de Nicaragua, being desirous to secure for ourselves the liberty and protection to our persons and our interests to which we are entitled, and desiring a government in which we shall be represented, and by which our persons and our property will be protected; and feeling that action on our part is called for to obtain those privileges which we do not now possess, we do therefore resolve to appoint and delegate such citizens as we have confidence in, to proceed to the capital of the State of Nicaragua, to treat and negotiate with the government of said State for a charter of incorporation, giving and granting to us such power and privileges as may enable us to establish a government, and etect such officers as may rightfully and properly administer such laws and ordinances as may by us be onacted. Resolved, That the chairman appoint fifteen delegates to proceed to the capital of Nicaragus, for the purpose of obtaining from that government a charter empowering the citizens of San Juan to establish a free port, territorial and local government.

Resolved, That such delegation pay strict attention in procuring a proper guaranty and protection from that government for all property for which a proper consideration has been paid.

Resolved, That should any of the delegates appointed by the chair decline acting, that the remaining delegates have full power to act and call such persons to their aid as they may deem expedient.

The resolutions, on being put to the meeting, were carried unanimously.

The resolutions depted.

The chairman then appointed the following named gentlemen as the delegation to the government of Nicaragus. Resolution adopted.

On motion, Resolved, That Mr. W. H. De Forest be the chairman of the delegation to the Nicaragua government, to carry out the object of this meeting.

Mr. Benjamin Mooney, Don Francisco Alvarado, Mr. R. Gelston, Don Juan Mesnier, for his Gere of

make to them.
On motion, Resolved. That the meeting do now adjourn.

Mr. Kirkiand's on Monday next. from 10 to 2 o'clock, to recelve such suggestions as the citizens may desire is make to them.

On motion, Resolved. That the meeting do now adjourn Interesting Statistics of Railroads in the United States.

Cr. Sava Orrice, Washington, March 1, 1852.

In compliance with your request, I proceed to answer your inquiries concerning railroads in the United States. The number of miles of railroad in operation in the United States. January 1, 1852, was, as nearly as can be accrtained, 10.514-5. At the same time there was in course of construction an extent of railroad amounting, according to the most reliable estimates, to 19.5693/miles. By far the greater portion of the lines commenced, but now incomplete, will be finished within the ensuing five years. The length of railroad brought into operation since January 1, 1884, is 5.224 miles. Within the last year 2,155 miles have been of finished. Nearly all the lines in progress have been commenced since 1848. It is supposed that from one thousand to fifteen hundred miles additional to the 10.868 now known to be in progress will be put under contract during 1802.

There never existed greater activity in the making of railroads in the United States than at the present time. Many of the lines projected have taken the place of plans for the construction of canals and throughts roads. Accordingly, these works of public improvement are not prosecuted with the same ardor and energy as formerly, although much activity exists in the construction of plank roads. The labor and capital which they would require, are absorbed in the numerous and almost colosal schemes of railroad building. Since 1848 the extent of railroad opened for travel and transportation has nearly doubled, and there is reason to believe that the increase in the length of road brought hinto use will not be less rapid during the next period of four years. By the year 1850, we may expect that the territory of the United States will be traversed by at least 30,000 miles of railroad. I

Nearly parallel to the Atlanta. Funs the range of mountains that the construction chain. The states have of those mountains Apalachias chain. The seatern bases of those mountains Apalachias chain. The seatern bases of those mountain Apalachias chain. The seatern bases of those mountain Apalachias chain. The seatern bases of those mountains are seatern clitics and the interior. In mearly all the great enterprises which have been undertaken with the view to effect such concetion, great additional expense has been incurred to overcome or to peach that the seatern clitics and the interior. In mearly all the great enterprises which have been used to fine the plan first adopted for the general system of state improvements in Pennsylvania. It was proposed to effect the crossing of the distinct of the seatern of the content of

receive the assurance that the loss of life was not so appalling and disastrous as the Mexican official re-port, received at Matamoras on Monday and Tues-day, led us to apprehend. The report of Canales is to the effect that the forces under Carvajal were en-tirely routed and driven across the rivers San Juan and Rio Bravo in such confusion that an immense number were drowned; that forty-eight were found dead on the field, and twenty-four wounded. The account brought down by those who were engaged in the battle with Carvajal differs very widely, as to many important details, but, from what we can

miles. The cost I we estimated at \$20000 per saile of \$15.0000 for earlier with a cultivaries of the carles was, which there is any probability of speely compiletion. It has been to be in the case of the properties of the proper account brought down by those who were engaged in the battle with Carvajal differs very widely, as to many important details, but, from what we can gather, the following embraces very nearly the facts: On Friday (20th) Carvajal crossed the river a few miles below Rio Grande city, and marched slowly up toward Camargo. On Saturday they were met by the forces under the Mexican lenders—at this time the force under Carvajal amounted to an indefinite number, ranging between two laundred and five hundred—reports differ so widely—sixteen of whom were Indians; also, having a twelve pound gun and a good supply of ammunition. The Mexican force charged on Carvajal with uncommon impetuesity, with two hundred and fifty catalry. On receiving this first charge, a large body of Carvajal's men broke and fled in great disorder. The force which first commenced the stampade are said to have composed the command of Capt. Nunez, and were mostly, if not all, Mexicans; but in their progress they took with them many Americans. These fied the field, and never did return. Those few, not over eighty men, who stood the onset, repulsed the charging party, by the discharge of their gun, double loaded with canister, making great slaughter through their ranks. The charge was repeated three different times, with the like result. After this, the Mexican forces retired, and crossed the San Juan river; also, about this time, the remaining forces of Carvajal left in small parties, it being now between eleven and twelve o'clock at wight, and quite dark. In a few hours from that time the battle field was deserted by both contending parties. When it became known to the Mexicans that Catvajai had left, they returned and took pospession of the ground without opposition, their opponents having left their only gun, ammunition.

wagons, &c. The Mexican General reports also one hundred and twenty stand of arms taken at the same time.

Upon the whole, this battle presents features which are entirely new in medern warfare. Both parties, it appears, must have considered themselves whitped, and in accordance with this supposition, both gave up the day and retired. The official report of Canales, however, makes a different explanation of this movement, and declares that he drew his men off to induce Carvajal to advance from a sheltered position which he coupied, and from which he found it difficult to dislodge him. This, in his version, was a mere military manocavre, while the other side represent it as a basty and precipitate retreat. How this may be, we will not undertake to give an opinion. But one thing, at least, is beyond controversy, viz.—That an engagement was had, and that the Mexican forces remain on the ground, having taken all the spoils of war, which belonged to their adversaries, while Carvajal and his forces recrossed the river and have withdrawn from the contest, thus leaving Canales in possession of the batalle ground and the camp. Many of the prominent feaders in this battle came down here on the Mikin-